



E. CAMERON & L. J. RITCHEY.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,

Unaw'd by influence, unbribed by gain.

(EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.)

VOL. V.

WARSAW, MISSOURI, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

NO. 4.

Office over the Drug Store,
(ENTRANCE FROM MAIN STREET.)**TERMS:**

The Saturday Morning Visitor is published once a week at \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square of 16 lines (or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuation. For one square 3 months \$5—do for six months, \$8—do for 12 months, \$12.00. An additional number of squares in the same proportion.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. No deviation from this rule.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advance by the year. Advertisers by the year will be confined strictly to their business.

Candidates announced for \$3.00.

POETICAL.**SERPENT OF THE STILL.**

They tell me—of the Egyptian asp,
The bite of which is death;
The victim, yielding with a gasp,
His hot, and hurried breath.
The Egyptian queen, says history,
The reptile vile applied;
And in the arms of agony,
Victoriously died.

They tell me, that, in Italy,
There is a reptile dread,
The sting of which is agony,
And doom the victim dead.
But, it is said, that music's sound,
May soothe the poisoned part,
Yes, heal the galling ghastly wound,
And save the sinking heart.

They tell me, too, of serpents vast,
That crawl on Africa's shore,
They swallow men—historians past
Tell us of one of yore:
But there is yet, one, of a kind,
More fatal—than the whole.
That stings the body and the mind;
Yes, it devours the soul.

'Tis found almost o'er all the earth,
Save Turkey's wide domains;
And there, if e'er it had a birth,
'Tis kept in mercy's chains.
'Tis found in our own garden's gay,
In our own flowery fields;
Devouring, every passing day,
Its thousand—at its meals.

The poisonous venom withers youth,
Blasts character, and health;
All sink before it—hope, and truth,
And comfort joy, and wealth,
It is the author, too, of shame;
And never fails to kill.
Reader, dost thou desire the name?
The SERPENT OF THE STILL.

THE "OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Who has not been touched by the sweet pathos of this beautiful ballad, and who has not pictured to himself, during its recital, many a scene of country quietude and happiness? Perhaps its history is not known. It was written by Samuel B. Woodworth, when a journeyman printer in an office situated at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, New York. Near by, in Frankfort street, was a drinking shop kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several particular friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *cou de vin* was superior to any he had ever tasted! "No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one thing which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this, in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The pure, fresh spring water, that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after the labors of the field on a sultry day in the summer." The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True—True!" he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be circulated in the memories of succeeding generations. Alas! that its gifted author should have filled a drunkard's grave!

From the Valley Farmer for February.
FARM WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Our good friends must not suppose that in any hints which we throw out, we forget that the farmer should have other methods of spending his time, especially in winter, besides continual toil—labor and unremitting drudgery. No—he has many other privileges and enjoyments; and while the Yankee philanthropists sometimes thank God that their soil is so stubborn, and their climate so ungenial that the farmer is compelled to incessant toil to keep soul and body together, we rejoice that with a man of ordinary prudence and sagacity may command for himself and family every comfort, and still have abundant leisure to cultivate the social virtues, improve his mind, and enrich it with valuable knowledge. But herein consists the secret; good management, and a systematic arrangement of all your affairs. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. Not only have a place but a time for every thing, and let this time be at the very first opportunity. By always keeping ahead of your work, you can secure many seasons of leisure which you cannot otherwise obtain.

During this month your stock need more careful attention than during any other of the twelve. If your working cattle and horses now get thin, and weak, they will be unfit for the spring work, which must soon be commenced. And the animals with young—see that they are provided with good food and plenty of it; with warm bedding, and not worried or teased by vicious animals yarded with them. The food for such animals should be nutritious rather than hearty, and as the period for parturition approaches, they should be sheltered with additional care. For three or four weeks before they bring forth, their food should be of such a nature as will impart strength to them and their offspring, and at the same time promote the secretion of milk. Brewers' grains or wheat bran from the mills, where they can be obtained, are among the best and cheapest articles that can be used. They may be fed to cows at the rate of a peck for each cow per day, before calving, and a half bushel per day afterwards. Sheep may be fed from one to three quarts per day. When these articles cannot be had, a little corn or oats for sheep, and for cows corn meal, at the rates of from two to four quarts each per day, will be beneficial. A few carrots will greatly favor the secretion of milk, both in cows and sheep, and may be given with advantage in addition to the corn or meal. We cannot omit this opportunity to say one word more here on a subject upon which we expressed ourselves pretty freely last month; we mean the protection and shelter of stock. A merciful man is merciful to his beast; and no humane man will leave his stock exposed to all the storms and colds of our variable climate, if he can by any means prevent it; and there are but few men who cannot provide something to protect their poor faithful dumb beasts. A man had better sell one half of his stock and provide shelter for the rest, than to keep all he has and leave them exposed to the winds and storms of heaven.

Make your preparations during this month for the cultivation of a Garden. How much comfort and luxury do many farmers deprive themselves and families of, by neglecting that all-important matter—the kitchen garden! Many will throw the labor and care of it wholly upon the female members of the family, hardly willing, apparently to take time to plow the ground! and many, very many, have seen that lived year after year, with none at all—not even a "truck patch." In the summer of 1847, in our wanderings in search of a treasure—more precious than the gold of California—health—we sojourned a few days at the residence of a dear relative, whose farm of 400 acres gave ample employment to its owner and his eight or ten able bodied men whom he fed at his table, and led forth to their daily labor. Here was the orchard yielding its thousands of bushels of fruit; the dairy furnishing milk for the hundred pound cheese; the fifty acres of meadow, and all that; but when we looked for the garden, and its precious and wholesome representative of the otherwise well spread board, they were not there; no early beets nor potatoes, no peas nor beans, nor squashes, nor corn, nor cabbage, no lettuce, nor radish, nor cucumber, nor tomatoes, nor egg plant, all because the good wife was sick in the spring, and could not make a garden! How many of our readers were in the same predicament last year? How many will be in it this year? A good garden is by far the most profitable part of a farm, as any man may convince himself, who will cultivate one.

If you have not finished getting up your year's supply of wood, take our advice, and do it without delay. This is a matter in which every head of a family should feel a deep and absorbing interest. We wish that every farmer could consider him-

self morally bound to have a pile in his yard this month, which will be sufficient to last him during the entire year; therefore, let all push ahead and accomplish the desirable task.

So soon as you have secured your supply of fire-wood, set your hands to getting out as many posts and rails as will serve to make all the new fences you design to put up, and to repair the old ones. The timber for these purposes being felled and cut into lengths, every opportunity should be employed to fashion them into shape, so that your posts and rails may be ready in early spring to be put up.

Give one more look to the tools which may be needed when you commence work for the season. See that every thing is in perfect order; and remember that it is a miserable policy to use poor tools. If there is any thing more foolish than the custom of some farmers using ill-shapen, badly constructed and dull tools, unless it be another custom of depending upon one's neighbor for the implements needed almost daily upon the farm, we do not know what it is. Resolve, then, to have the best tools, and keep them in complete order. If an axe or chisel or saw gets dull, have it sharpened immediately, and not wait until you want to use it again, for two to one you will then be in a great hurry.

We like the spirit, and adopt the sentiments of the Fulton Telegraph, in an article we copy concerning Dram-shops without license. While Public Opinion is effectually getting rid of them, in our villages—how shameful, that legislation should come in to increase the evil—under the insulted name, forthwith, of *Charity*!—St. Louis Fountain.

DRAMSHOPS WITHOUT LICENSE.

Several bills, for the purpose of enabling persons to keep dramshops without license, have been presented during the present session of our Legislature; but we have been pleased to see that they have generally met with an unfavorable reception, both in the House and Senate. It is bad enough that such things should exist under the sufferance of general law, by paying a high price for the privilege of making paupers, criminals and madmen; but that they should be fostered by special legislation, in behalf of needy individuals, is, in our humble opinion, a strange perversion of charity and humanity. It is like giving a scorpion to one who asks for sustenance.

We hold that no combination of circumstances can occur which could make it advisable or proper, upon any consideration, to grant such special and injurious privileges. Better would it be, in all cases where meritorious individuals are in want, to make them the direct objects of charity, than to encourage them to labor in disseminating the seeds of penury, disease and vice, in return for public bounty. We have been led to these remarks by the report of the passage of a bill for the relief of Absalom Hughes, of this county—which it appears, has been carried through the House and Senate solely by the influence of our representatives. We would fain hope that there is some mistake in the matter, so far as Mr. Reed, of the Senate, is concerned. He is a son of Temperance, and we cannot see how he can reconcile his obligations to that Order, with his action in a matter so foreign to all its principles—so opposite to all its ends. But, apart from this, it is a species of legislation which we feel it to be our duty to condemn, and are persuaded that in this feeling, we will be sustained by those who properly reflect on the subject. It is, of course, the duty of the representative to present the petitions of his constituents; but it does not follow that he is bound to sustain the prayer of the petitioner, when the object desired would not tend to advance the public good. Of Mr. Hughes, we are entirely ignorant, but from the interest manifested in his case by our representatives, we are convinced that he is a very worthy man. Our objection is, to special legislation in behalf of a cause which has produced more misery in the world than all others combined, and for the overthrow of which patriots, philanthropists and moralists are uniting their most powerful efforts.—Fulton Telegraph.

The population of San Francisco, California, in July last, was 5,000 souls. The Government troops and passengers who have since gone out and are going, will swell the number by June next to 9,000. More dry goods have been shipped to that region since the gold fever, than could be made up into clothing in a year, if all the inhabitants were tailors. Ready made clothing has been sent in the same proportion, and of broad cloths sufficient have gone to clothe all in the country for five years to come.

By Telegraph for the St. Louis Union.
Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Senate.—The bill providing for reciprocal duties between the United States and Canada, was reported from the proper committee.

Mr. Corwin submitted a bill for the relief of the securities of Robert P. Little, which was read three several times, and passed.

Mr. Breese moved the Senate take up the bill providing for the right of way for canals and railroads through Illinois and other States; which was agreed to, and the bill considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate then took up the bill granting five years' half pay to the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Mexican war, which was considered and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Cameron moved an amendment, making an appropriation for the erection of a custom house at Erie, Pa. Pending the consideration of this amendment, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against Judge Conklin.

The remainder of the day, the House was engaged upon unimportant business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Senate.—Mr. Davis, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom had been referred a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas on that subject, reported to the Senate a bill placing on equal footing soldiers in all wars, so far as regards the bounty lands. Read and laid over.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and after discussion, the clause abolishing flogging in the navy was stricken out.

Mr. Hale then offered an amendment making a similar provision, which was negatived—yeas 17, nays 32.

House.—Mr. Stanton made an ineffectual motion to reconsider the vote by which the President's message respecting the Mexican treaty was laid on the table.

Mr. Vinton asked leave to introduce a bill to organize a new Bureau in the War Department—which was refused.

After an explanation from Mr. Vinton, showing the necessity for the measure, the rules were suspended, the bill introduced, read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**Frightful State of Affairs—Murders—Robberies, &c.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 9 a. m.

The Union, of this morning, publishes a letter from San Francisco, Alta California, dated on Christmas day.

It represents that a desperate state of affairs exists in California. Murders, robberies, &c. were hourly occurrences. Twenty murders were perpetrated in six days.

The people were preparing to organize a provisional government, in order to put a stop to these outrages.

The revenue laws were enforced, and will yield, it is said, forty thousand dollars the first year. But the inhabitants are represented as opposed to the collection of these duties.

The mines continue to be abundantly productive.

By an article in the *Baltimore American*, we notice that ninety-nine vessels in all, have sailed for the gold region since the fever broke out. The American in speaking of this fact in connection with the number of persons taken out by those vessels, adds:—*N. Era*.

"It will appear, therefore, that from the 17th of December last to the present time, 5,790 gold seekers have left the United States, in various ways, who, if they all succeed in reaching their destination, will swell the number of adventurers at the 'diggings' to nearly twenty thousand persons; and this number, added to those who have probably left Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Peru, &c., will make an aggregate of about thirty thousand. In addition to those mentioned in the above list, there are nearly one hundred and fifty vessels now advertised for San Francisco in the different parts of the United States, all of which will probably sail within the next six weeks. They will take out probably eight thousand passengers, and these will swell the aggregate to a proportionally greater number."

Look for great things, expect great things, and work for great things, and great things will surely be accomplished.

By Telegraph for the St. Louis Union.
FOREIGN NEWS.**ARRIVAL OF THE**
NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The Cunard steamer *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday, and brings advices from Liverpool to the 28th ult.

ITALY.

The accounts from Rome are contradictory. The protest of the Pope has been a failure, so say the journals of Rome and Tuscany. It would appear, however, that this is not true, from the fact that a decree has been issued, denouncing as enemies of their country, all persons who shall suffer themselves to be deterred from voting for the constituent assembly by the protest of the Pope.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria, to re-seat him in temporal power. Both Sardinia and France, have strongly remonstrated against the determination of the Roman People, who seemed to have lost all reverence to the Pope as an ecclesiastic, no less than a prince. The spiritual anathemas which he has hurled against them, have been received by them with complete contempt.

IRELAND.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench have overruled the errors issued in the cases of Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners. The court was unanimous in its decision. O'Brien intends carrying the appeal to the House of Lords. Meagher has resolved to submit to his fate, with no hope of overturning the verdict.

FRANCE.

M. Boulay de la Meurthe has been elected Vice President of the republic of France.

The preliminary motion upon a question as to the dissolution of the Assembly, was carried by a splendid majority. The Government is still in a state of transition. Eleven steamers are preparing at Toulon, with orders to sail without a moment's delay. It is rumored that this preparation is indicative of an armed intervention in behalf of the Pope of Rome. The vessels were adapted to carry from 7,000 to 10,000 men. At the latest moment, however, no orders had been received for the sailing of the expedition, and it had probably been abandoned. An uneasy feeling existed, in consequence of 400,000 muskets having been ordered from the manufacturing at St. Etienne.

The main cause of apprehension, however, is the condition of the French finances. At the end of the year 1848, it is estimated there will be a total deficit of 715,000 francs.

The Red Republicans, perceiving that the ground is giving way under them, are making great efforts at Lyons. They are casting muskets and providing gunpowder for a stand up fight. Their pretence for their actions is resistance to the dominant party in the Assembly.

The revolutionary clubs of Paris are becoming active. The conspirators of June are to be tried forthwith, before the high court of justice.

AUSTRIA, &c.

The news from Germany is devoid of any interest. Windischgratz has captured Count Balthazar, the insurgent leader. The Sicilians are far from making an amicable settlement of their affairs.

Turkey has taken a great stride in religious toleration, and has issued a decree, according to Christians, the privilege of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha or Vizier.

Intelligence from Penjab is of much interest. Sanginary skirmishes have taken place on the Chenab, between a considerable force under Lord Gough and a large body of the Sikhs, who have taken a position and defended it with an obstinacy and valor which render them very formidable foes.

GOLD MINE IN MARYLAND.—We mentioned a report, a few days ago, that gold had been found on the farm of Mr. Elliott, in Montgomery county. The Advocate, published at Elliott's Mills, says:—*Era*.

"We have information from a gentleman connected with the family, that Mr. Samuel Elliott's farm, near Brookville, Montgomery county, in this State, quite probably contains gold, as we published last week. The farm contains about 100 acres, for which Mr. E. gave \$10,000. He has had \$20,000 bidden for it on risk, and \$30,000 if it supposed mineral wealth should be realized. The same gentleman stated to us that a stone had been found, which contained a hundred dollars worth of gold."

"Will you be kind enough to help me to ask?" is now rendered—*Pass down the Kanawha!*

Latest from Mexico.

There have been two arrivals at New Orleans, bringing Vera Cruz and city of Mexico dates a week later. We have from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult.

The most appalling accounts reach the Capital, daily, of Indian outrages, perpetrated in every direction, and the government, it seems, is utterly incapable of affording protection to the lives of the inhabitants.

The California gold fever is as rife in the city of Mexico, as it is in this country; almost all the foreigners, not engaged in commerce, are leaving for the "placers." A party of gold-hunters, from New York, numbering 20, and headed by Dr. S. C. Grosvenor, left Vera Cruz, on the 25th ult., for California, via Mazatlan. They were all well armed and equipped, and fully prepared to fight their way, should they be attacked by robbers on the route.

Mr. Clifford, our Minister to Mexico, and family, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., and proceeded to the Capital on the following day.

Gen. La Vega was at Vera Cruz, awaiting a vessel to convey him to Tampico, where he is ordered to take command of the forces at that point.

The road from Vera Cruz to the Capital is so infested with robbers, that scarcely a diligence passes without being robbed. A short time ago, the Puebla diligence was robbed within the precincts of that city, and within a few hundred yards of the palace, by three guerrillas.

The British Mail Steamer *Forth*, was wrecked on *Los Alacranes*, about a hundred and twenty miles from Campeachy, on the 14th ult., after lying three days at the Island of Perez, in want of provisions. She was carried on the shoals in calm weather, by the strong currents in that portion of the Gulf. Great blame is attached to her officers.

The State of Chihuahua is overrun with Camanches, and the inhabitants are petitioning the central Government to protect them.

A *conducto*, with over \$60,000 in specie, arrived in the city of Mexico about the 18th ult., from Guanajuato.

The project of a railroad to Tacubaya promises to be carried through vigorously.

Gen. Uruga, under the orders of Gen. Bustamante, has obtained some notable successes over the insurgents of Sierra Gordo.

MINT.—At Guanajuato, were coined, during the last year, 41,701 doubloons, \$7,135,000, and \$459,900, in smaller pieces of silver—in all, \$8,332,116.

CRIMINAL RECORD.—Three hundred and eighty-five delinquents had been sent to jail, for trial, in the city of Mexico alone, during the month of December.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steam ship *Falcon* sailed from New York for Chagres on the 1st, with 300 passengers. A letter says:

"She was crowded from stem to stern, and scores would have hung on outside, had it been permitted. Full three thousand people swarmed upon the decks to see her start, and among them a large number of ladies."

The ship *Shylon* sailed from Baltimore, on the 3d for San Francisco with 140 passengers. Her trip amounted to \$38,000.

A party of eight men from Ohio, bound to California, passed down the river yesterday on the Yorktown.

There are two companies going from this city. One of them, Mr. Bryant's, is full. It numbers thirty-three, and consists of young men and a few old ones of high respectability. We heard one of this party state that his outfit would cost him about \$500. This will be one of the best equipped companies that has left the country. They have a physician and a geologist, and are about sending an agent to Missouri to buy mules.—[*Lour Jour*.]

When Stella was extremely ill, her physician said, "Madam, you are near the bottom of the hill, but we will endeavor to get you up again." She answered, "Doctor, I fear I shall be out of breath before I get up to the top."

The New York Herald has later dates from Venezuela. Another engagement had taken place between the forces of Maguag and Paen in which the former was victorious.

The crutch of Time breaks a club of Hercules.

A word spoken pleasantly, is a large spot of sunshine on a sad heart.